

REMARKS

Claims 1 to 68 were pending in the application at the time of examination. Claims 1 to 68 stand rejected as obvious.

Prior to considering the merits of the rejection, Applicant respectfully notes that the assignee of the above application has transferred responsibility for the application to the undersigned attorney. Applicant respectfully requests that all further correspondence concerning the application be directed to the undersigned Attorney for Applicant. A Revocation of Power of Attorney and Appointment of New Attorney will be submitted under separate cover.

Applicant(s) have amended the description to properly reflect the status of the U.S. Patent Applications cited therein.

Applicant notes that the Examiner gave no § 112 rejections or noted any informalities in the claims. However, several informalities were noted in a review of the claims. Claims 1, 5, 8, 10, 11, 14, 17, 23, 24, 26, 38, 39, 43, 46, 48, 49, 52, 55, 61, and 62 are amended. In each claim, the amendment corrects the noted informality or informalities. Since the amendments address informalities, the amendments do not affect the scope of the claims and so do not affect the patentability of the claims.

Claims 1 to 68 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0024735 of Yap et al., hereinafter referred to as Yap, in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0212896, hereinafter referred to as Kisliakov. The Examiner stated "It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the RID and AID taught by Kisliakov as the service identifier taught by Yap . "

Applicant respectfully traverses the obviousness rejection of Claim 1. Applicant points out that Fig. 11 of Yap is

equivalent to Fig. 11 of Kisliakov and both figures represent a card header. The elements of the card header are in the same arrangement and identical reference numerals are used.

Kisliakov named element 1106 as a "Card Identifier" and Yap named element 1106 as a "Distinguishing ID." Despite the different names, the functionality described is equivalent.

Kisliakov stated:

[0140] The card identifier field 1110 comprises an eight-byte card identifier. The card identifier includes two portions (i.e. unit pieces of data), namely, a service identifier and a service-specific identifier. Preferably, the card identifier is arranged so that the service identifier occupies five bytes and the service-specific identifier occupies three bytes of the total card identifier value.

[0141] The service identifier contained in the field 1106 may be used to distinguish one service from another or distinguishes one vendor from another. That is, for example, a service can be associated with an application that provides the service to the user of a smart card 100 as distinct from a vendor who can provide multiple services to the user by providing multiple applications. The service identifier can be an identifier to identify the application to be used or application location (e.g. URL). (Emphasis added.)

Yap stated:

[0260] FIG. 12 provides a description of the content of the various (number) fields described with reference to FIG. 11. In particular, the distinguishing ID number field 1110 comprises an eight byte distinguishing identifier. The distinguishing identifier includes two portions, unit pieces of data, namely, a service identifier and a service-specific identifier. Preferably, the distinguishing identifier is arranged so that the service identifier occupies five bytes and the service-specific identifier occupies three bytes of the total distinguishing identifier value.

[0261] The service identifier contained in the field 1106 distinguishes one service from another or distinguishes one vendor from another. That is, for

example, a service can be associated with an application that provides the service to a card user as distinct from a vendor who can provide multiple services to the card user by providing multiple applications.

[0262] The service identifier can be an identifier to identify the application to be used or application location (e.g. URL). . . . (Emphasis added.)

Thus, both Kisliakov and Yap describe the service identifier as being in a card header and use the same language to define the service identifier. Thus, Yap utilizes the card header of Kisliakov that includes the service identifier that is defined the same by both.

However, Kisliakov, contrary to the examiner's statement, taught that the RID is different from the service identifier. In particular, Kisliakov taught:

[0275] The method 2300 begins at step 2301 where the CPU card 100B is powered up. . . . At the next step 2303, the user interface card resident application, stored in the storage means 276, is selected by the operating system executing within the CPU 275 upon the operating system receiving a command from the CPU 1045 of the reader 300. According to the ISO 7816-4 standard, CPU card application programs are selected by a SELECT FILE command. The format of the SELECT FILE command sent by the CPU 1045 of the reader 300 to the CPU card 100B is shown in Table 15 below.

TABLE 15

Field	Value
CLA (Class)	0x00
INS (Instruction)	0xA4
P1 (Parameter 1)	0x04
P2 (Parameter 2)	0x0C
Lc (Command Data Length)	Length of user interface card resident application identifier
Data (Command Data)	User interface card resident application identifier
Le (Response Data Length)	0

[0276] The SELECT FILE command can result in further commands sent by the reader 300 being re-directed to the user interface card resident application rather than the operating system. . . . A `user interface card resident application identifier`, referred to in Table 15, is an identifier associated with the user interface card resident application. The user interface card resident application identifier is configured in accordance to the guidelines set out in "International Standards Organisation (ISO)/International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) 7816-5: 1994 Standards, Part 5: Numbering System and Registration Procedure for Application Identifiers" [hereinafter referred to as the `ISO 7816-5 standards`]. The user interface card resident application identifier consists of a registered application provider identifier (RID) assigned by a standards authority, and a proprietary application provider extension (PIX) assigned by the application provider.

[0277] The method 2300 continues at the next step 2305 where the CPU 1045 of the reader 300 reads a card header 1100 associated with the card 100B. The card header 1100 was described above with reference to FIG. 11 and is stored in the storage means 276 of the CPU card 100B. . . . (Emphasis added.)

Thus, Kisliakov taught that the service identifier that is in card header 1100 was processed after the RID was processed, and specifically distinguishes between the service identifier and the RID both in definition and in the processing. Since Yap uses the same definition of the service identifier and the same location in the card header, the references taken together teach that an identifier (independent of what makes of the identifier) is in a card header. Also, the identifier in the card header is different from the RID of the ISO standard. Thus, the references unambiguously teach that something other than the RID is being used.

Accordingly, the combination of references taken as a whole, as required by the MPEP, teaches away from Applicant's invention as recited in Claim 1 by teaching the need to use an identifier in a card header that is processed after the RID and is different from the standard definitions. It is this service

identifier that is used as pointed out by the Examiner and not the RID. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of Claim 1.

Claims 2 to 4 depend from Claim 1 and so distinguish over the combination of references for at least the same reasons as Claim 1. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of each of Claims 2 to 4.

Claims 5 to 7 further recited in part "forming the network resource identifier from first and second address portions." The Examiner has failed to cite any teaching of such an operation and so has failed to establish a prima facie basis for the obviousness rejection. In addition, Claims 5 to 7 depend from Claim 1 and so distinguish over the combination of references for at least the same reasons as Claim 1. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of each of Claims 5 to 7.

Claims 8 and 9 further recited in part "a non-binary representation." The Examiner has failed to cite any teaching of such an element and so has failed to establish a prima facie basis for the obviousness rejection. In addition, Claims 8 and 9 depend from Claim 1 and so distinguish over the combination of references for at least the same reasons as Claim 1. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of each of Claims 8 and 9.

Claims 10 to 12 further recited in part "using a lookup table." The Examiner has failed to cite any teaching of such an operation and so has failed to establish a prima facie basis for the obviousness rejection. In addition, Claims 10 to 12 depend from Claim 1 and so distinguish over the combination of references for at least the same reasons as Claim 1. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of each of Claims 10 to 12.

Claims 13, 14 and 18 further recited in part "the response. . . comprises or identifies code for use in decoding the AID of the application" The Examiner has failed to cite any teaching of such code and so has failed to establish a prima facie basis for the obviousness rejection. In addition, Claims 13, 14, and 18 depend from Claim 1 and so distinguish over the combination of references for at least the same reasons as Claim 1. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of each of Claims 13, 14, and 18.

Claims 15 to 17 further recited in part "said network resource identifier represents a fully qualified class name for a class." The Examiner has failed to cite any teaching of such an identifier and so has failed to establish a prima facie basis for the obviousness rejection. In addition, Claims 15 to 17 depend from Claim 1 and so distinguish over the combination of references for at least the same reasons as Claim 1. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of each of Claims 15 to 17.

Claims 19 to 25 depend from Claim 1 and so distinguish over the combination of references for at least the same reasons as Claim 1. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of each of Claims 19 to 25.

Claim 26, an apparatus claim, stands rejected for the same reasons as Claim 1. Claim 26 recites in part:

wherein the apparatus is operable to determine the RID for an application from the AID of the application and to generate a network resource identifier for a network resource from the RID, said apparatus comprising a network interface for transmitting a request to said network resource using said identifier and for receiving a response to said request, wherein said response comprises material for use in handling the application on the smart card

The above comments concerning the combination of prior art references with respect to Claim 1 are incorporated herein by reference. Again, the combination of references taken as a whole, as required by the MPEP, teaches away from Applicant's invention as recited in Claim 26 by teaching the need to define a carder header that is different from the RID and then define and use an identifier in that header that is processed after the RID. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of Claim 26.

Claims 27 to 37 depend from Claim 26 and so distinguish over the combination of references for at least the same reasons as Claim 26. Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of each of Claims 27 to 37.

Claim 38, an apparatus claim, stands rejected for the same reasons as Claim 1. The above comments concerning the combination of prior art references with respect to Claim 1 are incorporated herein by reference and are directly applicable to Claim 38. Again, the combination of references taken as a whole, as required by the MPEP, teaches away from Applicant's invention as recited in Claim 38 by teaching the need to define a carder header that is different from the RID and then define and use an identifier in that header that is processed after the RID. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of Claim 38.

Claims 39 to 63 are directed to a computer program product for the method of Claims 1 to 25. Accordingly, the above comments with respect to Claims 1 to 25 are incorporated herein by reference. Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of each of Claims 39 to 63.

Claim 64, a server claim, stands rejected for the same reasons as Claim 1. Claim 64 recites in part:

a network interface operable to receive the RID over a network from a terminal communicating with the smart card; and

a processing facility operable to identify material based on the received RID, wherein the identified material is returned to the terminal.

The above comments concerning the combination of prior art references with respect to Claim 1 are incorporated herein by reference. Again, the combination of references taken as a whole, as required by the MPEP, teaches away from Applicant's invention as recited in Claim 64 by teaching the need to define a carder header that is different from the RID and then define and use an identifier in that header that is processed after the RID. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of Claim 64.

Claims 65 to 68 are to a computer program product and recites in part:

wherein the AID is processed by:  
receiving the RID over a network from a terminal communicating with the smart card;  
identifying material based on the received RID; and  
returning the identified material to the terminal.

The above comments concerning the combination of prior art references with respect to Claim 1 are incorporated herein by reference. Again, the combination of references taken as a whole, as required by the MPEP, teaches away from Applicant's invention as recited in Claims 65 to 68 by teaching the need to define a carder header that is different from the RID and then define and use an identifier in that header that is processed after the RID. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of each of Claims 65 to 68.

Claims 1 to 68 remain in the application. Claims 1, 5, 8, 10, 11, 14, 17, 23, 24, 26, 38, 39, 43, 46, 48, 49, 52, 55, 61, and 62 are amended. For the foregoing reasons, Applicant(s)



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respectfully request allowance of all pending claims. If the Examiner has any questions relating to the above, the Examiner is respectfully requested to telephone the undersigned Attorney for Applicant(s).

**CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

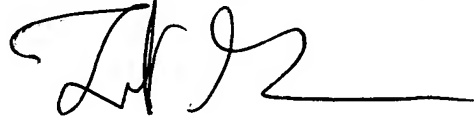
I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on September 30, 2004.



Attorney for Applicant(s)

September 30, 2004  
Date of Signature

Respectfully submitted,



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